

DEMING GRAPHIC.

VOL. I Entered March 18, 1903, at Deming, N. M., as second class matter, under act of congress, of March 3, 1879.

DEMING, LUNA COUNTY, N. M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29 1903.

No. 20

NEW ROAD FOR DEMING

Phelps Dodge and Company Will Furnish the Money-- It Will Begin at Deming and will End at Fierro

The Evening News has reliable information from a gentleman who is registered at the Hotel Sheldon, but for various reasons does not desire to be quoted, that the Phelps Dodge syndicate will shortly build from Deming into Santa Rita and Hanover district, where they control the Hanover group of claims.

The road will begin at Deming and its terminus will be at Fierro station. This is a result of a series of negotiations which have been on foot for some time, between the Phelps Dodge people and the Santa Fe, to purchase the Santa Fe branch up to Fierro from Deming.

The gentleman stated, "I have the positive assurance of President James S. Douglas of the Phelps Dodge company that the road will be built. For some reason or other the Phelps Dodge syndicate likes to build and control its own roads. Mr. Douglas told me some time ago that just as soon as the E. P. & S. W. road was completed and put in good condition with its contemplated branches, the construction of the Deming-Fierro branch will be begun.

As I understand Mr. Douglas he stated that the company proposed to erect a smelter at Deming, so that the ores of the Hanover properties and those of the Globe mines, which are quite refractory in their nature might be treated together. It appears that the test of the combination of two ores show that they are almost self-fluxing ore. This is because of the iron in the Hanover mines. The smelter will be no small affair and will add greatly to the prosperity of the town. The road from Fierro will add greatly to the prosperity of the town and will doubtless be continued on to Globe by branches of the E. P. & S. W. so that the Globe ores will all be transported over the Deming smelters.

SOME FACTS ABOUT DEMING AND LUNA COUNTY

Altitude of Deming 4,300 feet.
Population of Deming 2,500.
Deming is the county seat of the rich new county of Luna.
Population of Luna county about 4,000.

Assessed valuation of county \$1,600,000. About 25 per cent actual value.
Assessment of new railroad to be added \$600,000.

Albuquerque with 12,000 population and including Bernalillo county has an assessed valuation of \$1,500,000.

Deming has three trunk line railroads, two more coming.

Four churches, two more building.

Two weekly newspapers, a daily coming

Bank, capital \$30,000, Deposits \$250,000.

New National Bank, to open Sept. 15, capital \$50,000.

One Real Estate Loan & Trust company, capital \$250,000, now being considered.

Two hospitals.

National Colony & Sanitarium for Consumptives, located here and work begun.

Adelphi Club, membership 450.

One fine hotel, four smaller ones, and about 20 rooming houses.

Seven restaurants.

One opera house, plans for another now in hands of owner of property.

Two wholesale groceries, seven retail groceries.

Three good meat markets.

One steam laundry. One wholesale liquor house.

One hardware and furniture house (wholesale and retail), two retail.

Two livery stables.

Two blacksmiths and carriage shops.

Bottling works

One brick yard.

One large Ice Plant.

Electric Light Plant.

Telephone system.

New City Hall.

Public and high school, corps of eight teachers, Deming school fund on hand \$7,200. County school fund on hand \$8,868. Nearly as much more will be in hand through the December collections. Schools well equipped, good attendance. Four outer county schools. No City indebtedness.

About fifty licensed business houses good demand for business and resident rental property.

100,000 head of beef cattle shipped annually, value about \$1,800,000.

Complete water system to be put in this year by private capital.

One Canaigre tanning extract Plant.

Deming located in center of Luna county, at greatest railroad centre of New Mexico, giving exceptional facilities for economical administration of county affairs.

A great health resort, and best water in the United States, in abundance. Deming has a record of more cures to the hundred than any place in the world, so called resorts for lung trouble.

New court house to be built as soon as bonds are approved.

Streets to be graded and numbered with in the year.

Enormous demand for cottages and residence property to accommodate the influx of health seekers, 100 cottages could be rented now if ready, and would pay 20 per cent on investment.

Fine soil and plenty of water for gardening and orchards.

One large smelter assured within the year, another being considered.

Mining in and around Luna county being actively developed.

Business good in all branches.

Deming the trade centre for large section of country.

Merchants carry full stocks and meet all obligations promptly. Wide awake

No business failures for many years.

Deming an important distributing point for both Old and New Mexico. A fine location for big brewery with its pure water and railroad facilities.

Luna county the most compact and best governed county in the territory.

POPE LEO XIII.

A Protestant Estimate.

In estimating the character and influence of Pope Leo XIII., the Protestant reader must remember—and it is as a Protestant to Protestants we write—that the Pope of Rome is controlled in his actions by two considerations, both of which Protestants are apt to ignore. The first of these is his profound religious faith in a principle which the Protestant never believes and often fails to understand—faith in the supremacy and infallibility of the Church. We do not believe it, though we think we understand it. The second is the fact that he works through an organization governed as all organizations are, by its traditions, that is, its habits. Man is said to be master of himself, yet he is controlled, not merely by the infirmities and the habits, but also by the necessary laws, of his body, through which alone he can act on the world. So the Pope is controlled, not only by the imperfections of the Church the head of which he is, but also by its temper, its habits and its necessary laws. Working always in a spirit of entire and consecrated loyalty to the essential principle of the Roman Catholic Church, and always with a tactful and diplomatic skill in harmony with its past traditions and its present personnel, Pope Leo XIII. has done all that piety and statecraft combined could do, consistently with this spirit of loyalty and this harmonious co-operation with the hierarchy, to bring the Church and the democratic movement of our age into harmony, by inspiring the Church with the humanistic spirit and by endeavoring to inspire democracy with the spirit of respect to law and order founded on and inspired by the spirit of reverence for God and the institutions of religion.

It is the claim of the Roman Church to be the only Church of God, the sole heir to the authority of Christ, his true vicergerent, "a church established by Christ for the instruction of all; spread for that end through all nations; visibly conducted in the succession of pastors and people through all." A considerable and not influential section of the Anglican church have during the past

century, been trying to identify themselves organically with this Church, without disavowing their own ancestry and inheritance. There was something to be said for their claim that they were not truly separated from the Church of Rome, since they could unquestionably trace their ecclesiastical lineage back to the Roman hierarchy. A politic ecclesiastic less loyal to his own conviction might have found, or tried to find, a door by which this section of Anglican Churchmen could become loyal adherents of the Mother Church without the mild martyrdom which secession from their own Church would involve. To this suggestion the Pope would give no countenance. When at last the question was fairly brought before him, he declared the Anglican orders not only to be irregular—irregularity might be cured by a general act of recognition—but absolutely void, so that these Anglican Catholics could come into fellowship with Rome only by openly, frankly, and publicly abandoning their fellowship with the Church of England, a step which very few of them were willing to take.

The same uncompromising adherence its fundamental principles was again illustrated by the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons on Americanism; though in this case it was coupled with a definition of the degree of accommodation to local needs and local sentiments which can be regarded as consistent with such loyalty. "The doctrine of faith," said the Pope in that letter, "has not been proposed like a philosophical invention, to be perfected by human ingenuity, but has been delivered as a divine deposit to be faithfully kept and infallibly declared." This is his definition of that article of faith which, as we have said above, cannot be believed and can hardly even be understood by a Protestant mind. Insisting on this, the Pope goes on to add that, adhering to the divine doctrine and the divine principles of morals without deviation, yet the Church "has never neglected to accommodate herself to the character and genius of the nations which she embraces." Hence "if by this name (Americanism) are to be understood certain endowments of mind which belong to the American people, just as other characteristics belong to various other nations, and if moreover, by it is designated your political condition and the laws and customs by which you are governed, there is no objection to the name."

This principle of ready accommodation of infallible authority and inflexible and unchanging law to changing circumstances, which is the key of the character and career of Pope Leo XIII., finds a striking and, to the American people, a valuable illustration in the policy which has been pursued by the Church, under the direction of the Pope regarding our common school system. At one time it looked as though the power of the Church would be concentrated on an endeavor to disrupt our public-school system, on the ground that if the schools are left to be carried on by the State they must be either Protestant or godless. It was not uncommon for priests to compel parents to send their children to the parochial school under penalty of excommunication; and the result was unquestionably not only the creation of hostile feeling between Protestant and Roman Catholics but also some loosening of the tie which bound the Roman Catholic laity to their Church. All this controversy has passed, let us hope forever, from American community, by the application of the principle enunciated by Pope Leo XIII., that loyalty to the Church is not necessarily inconsistent with recognition by the Church of the laws and customs by which the particular community is governed. In 1893 it was definitely declared, evidently with the approval of the Pope, since it was by his special representative, that the Church of Rome does not disapprove the public schools; that it forbids priests or bishops to excommunicate parents because they send their children to the public schools; and that it approves such schools, provided other and adequate provision can be made for the teaching of the children in religion. How, under Monsignor Satolli, Father McGlynn was restored to the priesthood, from which he had been disposed nominally because of his adherence to

the Single Tax, really, as their is good reason to believe, because of his adherence to the public-school system of the United States, our readers will remember. That single act of restoration interpreted and emphasized the liberty of speech and of opinion sacredly secured by the Pope to the priesthood, so long as the priest remains loyal to the supreme authority of the Church and its essential tenets.

A less important though a not less striking and interesting illustration of the Pope's desire to work in harmony with the American Republic is afforded by the cordial support he gave to Judge Taft's proposal for the solution of the perplexing Friar land question in the Philippines. In this case the reactionary spirit, which is not without influence in the Vatican, would, if it could, have blocked the way toward the purchase of the Friars' land by the Philippine Government acting under the advice of the government of the United States; for the reactionary spirit is hostile to that separation of Church and State and religious freedom in the State which is of the essence of American institutions. The Pope by giving his cordial approbation to the purchase has given impulse to this plan for solving what threatened to be a most difficult problem, and largely determined its success. It is to be hoped that his death will be followed by the election of a successor who is in sympathy with his spirit and will do what he can to carry to a successful issue his conciliatory policy.

Turning from the more ecclesiastical aspects of the career of Pope Leo XIII. these two characteristics—uncompromising adherence to principle and recognition of and accommodation to human conditions as they vary in different communities and epochs—is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in his famous encyclical on "The Condition of Labor," issued in June, 1901. In this encyclical the Pope explicitly recognizes the fact "that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor;" but he equally explicitly condemns as spurious remedies the anarchy which would abolish all law and the socialism which would abolish all private property; and he emphasizes as the only remedy that spirit of brotherhood which honors all labor and condemns all idleness, is like inconsistent with envy and pride, and unites different classes, and we might here add difference races, in the bonds of friendship and of brotherly love. We do not recall any single document issued during the last quarter of a century which deserves so much to be regarded as a true statement both of our social disorder and of the direction in which we are to look for a remedy as this Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. And the reader should remember that when this Encyclical was issued the tendency of the prosperous was to affirm that there was no disorder to be remedied, and even more than today it was the tendency of those who spoke for the unprosperous to affirm that the only remedy was a social revolution. It is hardly to much to say that the choice generally offered was between Mr. Carnegie's "Triumph of Democracy" and Count Tolstoi's "My Religion."

Pope Leo XIII. was elected to the Papacy in February, 1878. During the twenty-five years of his office he has proved himself a great statesman. He has recognized that humanistic and popular movement which during the nineteenth century has revolutionized Europe, and which may be designated by the general term democracy, and he has so directed the life of the Catholic church as to furnish to this movement, full of peril as well as of promise to humanity, the restraining and regulative influence, not only in the spirit of religion, but also of the traditions and institutions of the most powerful of the Christian churches. His name is a leader of democracy, though rather as a restraining than an inspiring leader, deserves to take place with those of Cavour in Italy, Gambetta of France, and Gladstone in England.

CANNARIES FOR THE FARMERS

R. H. Price of Virginia Tells of the Practicability of Building Cannaries for Handling the Fruit and Vegetables.

The following suggestion, by R. H. Price of Virginia, is well worth considering, not only for Texas, but other localities. He says:

There are two main reasons why canning factories have not been established more generally, especially in the Southern States. One is the failure of large factories under bad management, and the other is the costliness of large outfits which have been thought necessary for good work. After investigating the subject and experimenting with a small canning factory two years I am thoroughly satisfied that small canneries can be made to pay handsomely.

The first cost is very light, thus enabling individuals to put them up and run them on fruit farms. When the market goes down so low as not to leave a good margin of profit for marketing these products can easily be canned by the grower and sold for ready cash. There is no fear of over crowded markets for fruit and vegetables with plenty of small canneries. With these canneries in use there need be no fear of growing fruit and vegetables on a larger scale. The cost is so small for first establishment that individual growers would lose but little if they did not run them every year. In all of the cotton growing states there are cotton gins with ample steam power which is usually idle during canning season. After investigating the subject I see no reason why a small canning factory could not readily be connected with a cotton gin. This would encourage diversified farming on many cotton farms and lessen the area planted to cotton, which has been much advocated during the last few years. Besides furnishing a good, wholesome food for those engaged in cotton growing these canneries would bring in good revenue and lessen the grocery bills. What is said in reference to cotton gins may apply with equal force where other steam power is not in use during the canning season. The boiler is the most costly item in establishing a small cannery. A factory that will put up 1,000 to 2,000 three pound cans a day can be purchased for \$75 to \$100 exclusive of the boiler and the building. Almost any outbuilding could be readily fitted up for a small factory; the building usually found in connection with the cotton gins could be used.

A good supply of clean water is necessary. Full instructions on how to set up the factory and run it are given by those who sell the machinery. Frequently it may be necessary to employ an expert for a week or two to start the factory. However, I have had persons examine the small factory that I was experimenting with and then purchase an outfit, set it up and run it successfully. One important thing in processing I learned was that we had to process longer in the hot climate of Texas than the printed instructions called for in more northern latitudes. I learned of large quantities of canned goods spoiling in Texas that were processed according to instructions given for processing in Maryland. There usually will be trouble in marketing these home-canned goods in nearby towns. They can be put up and sold cheaper than canned goods shipped in, because the freight has to be paid upon these and usually one or two commission men's profits. The labor is the most costly item. Large canneries usually pay by the piece, a certain price for tipping, capping, packing, labeling, peeling, etc. Others hire mostly women and children and pay by the hour. There are still smaller factories made to be attached to the cooking stove which are excellent for such things as peaches, apples, pears and tomatoes. I might state that a pickle factory and a small jelly factory could easily be connected with the cannery.

The south especially need such factories. When more experience is obtained by running these small factories where fuel is cheap the capacity could easily be enlarged if the farmer desired to go into the business more extensively. Let the canning factory come to the orchard and truck farm where the products are grown and can be put up in fresh condition direct from nature's hand before they leave the producer.—American Horticulturist.